WASHINGTON.

Passage by the House of the River NAVAL CADETSHIP-COMPETITIVE EXAMINA and Harbor Bill.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE ANNUAL JOB.

The Unexpended Balance of the Geneva Award.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE SALE OF BONDS.

American Colored Citizens Held as Slaves in Cuba.

THE STORY OF A LIBERAL OFFICER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878.

THE BIVER AND HARBOR BILL-A MEASURE LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER THE VETO.

The river and harbor job passed to-day, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 166 to 66. Mr. Cox, of New York, thereupon offered a protest against the passage of the bill without previous discussion and examination. The protest was signed by twenty democrats and eight republicans. The offer of the protest caused a general commotion. The Speaker rules that Mr. Cox, having got the floor on a question that the protest might be made a part bis remarks. Thereupon there was a call for adjournment and this prevailed, the object being to prevent the protest being read. But Mr. Cox retains the floor, and the Speaker will rule to-morrow that the House must at least suffer the protest to be read, and will show by precedents that the protestants

he House.

The bill is uncommonly full of jobs. Two million out of the seven it appropriates would probably carry on all needed improvements, and if it should pass the Senate without important changes it will probably be to indiscriminate appropriations of this kind, though favorable to the execution of necessary work. The bill passed to-day only because its authors had delib-erately given more than two-thirds of the flouse in-

THE GENEVA AWARD—BILL REGULATING THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE AGREED UPON BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Judge Knott, as Chairman of the House Co en the Judiciary, will present to-morrow an claborate report on the Geneva award, with a bill, both having the support of a majority of the committee. The re-port discusses at some length the merits of the differands of the Geneva ward, and takes the ground that the "war premium" claimants and the "exculany share in the award; that they were excluded by the acts and decisions of the arbitrators under the treaty; that this exclusion was necepted by the United States; that the award was made in gross that this would save time and do speedier j the United States for distribution among these recog-nized claimants; that the government has no right to be practically a distribution among the whole populaslaims were recognized by the arbitrators at Geneva. The report holds further that the only claim so recognized and entitled are the Alabama claims, so called ng the "exculpated cruisers" and all claims de for "war premiums" in general, and thereupon poses a bill sending all the claimants to the Court ns, which is to decree to each what is his due nder said treaty and award, and any one agricved may take an appeal to the Supreme Court, which is to edence to such cases. The report adds that his will not to any extent increase the business before the Supreme Court, because it is regarded as will establish the principle on which all the remaintically, therefore, the long dispute over the distribu tion of the remainder of the Geneva award is reterred to the Supreme Court for a final interpretation of the treaty and award, and if the bill becomes a law this question will happily disappear from the halls and obles of Congress. The report itself, however, esablishes very clearly that-

First-The United States cannot justly retain the Second-It can pay it only to those whose claims

were recognized, and cannot distribute is at its dis-Third-The exculpated cruiser and war premium

men were excluded by the arbitrators from all share in the award.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878, THE ALLEGED BALE OF AMERICAN COLORED

CITIZENS INTO SLAVERY IN CUBA-AFFIDA-VIT OF GENERAL DE QUEBALTA.

The alleged impressment of certain colored citisland of Cuba is to be brought to the attention of the ienate at an early day by Senators Bruce and Conover. The following affidavit of General Fernando Lopez de

least at an early day by Senators Bruce and Conover. The following affidavit of General Fernande Lopez de Queraita, which was gives without reserve, will be submitted to Congress in connection with the matter, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

NORTHERS PISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Fegnando Lopez de Queraita, of the Island of Cuba, san who was as officer in the Ution army during the late rebellion in the United States, affirms and says, at the request of Mr. J. G. Hester, has in the year 1872, while in the Island of Cuba, holding the rank of colonci in the Liberal army in the jurisdiction of Santiago do Cuba I found a colored man, not at all acquainted with the Spanish language, his native one being the English language. These circumstances attracted my attention and upon questioning him as follows, to writ:—"Where did you come leve?" He answered, "From the State of Louisiana."

Second, "How did you come leve?" He answered, "From the State of Louisiana."

Second, "How did you come leve?" He answered, "From the State of Louisiana."

Second, "How did you come leve?" He answered;—"I was brought here, with four others, in 1856. Since then I have been working as a slave on a tugsr plantation. I never had a chance to get away from the place and go to any city. I was landed here at the coast, and go to the city and report to the American Consul?"

"Why don't you go to the city and report to the American Consul?"

"Why don't you go to the city and report to the American Consul?"

"Why don't you go to the city and report to the American Consul?"

"Upon luttier inquiry I found out that the colored man used to belong to a sugar plantation called Fanny Place, State of Louisiana, near New Orleans.

I furthermore declare that at the plantation of Mr. D'Callaban (an Englishman by birth), in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, there were three or more negroes who spoke the English language and were not natives of the Island of Cuba are, up to this day, held as slaves, shippen from the United States at various places on the Island of Cuba

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

Personally came belore me the above-named For pands Lopez de Queraita and made due sill mation it the truth of the above statement by him subscribed.

A. R. MEEK, United States Commissioner.

THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE INVESTIGATION ---TESTIMONY INCULPATING MINISTER SEWARD. The Committee on Expenditures in the State De partment to-day continued the examination of J. Wiley Wells, the principal part of whose testimony was that in the months of January, February and March, 1876, Mr. Seward received a salary as Minister to China, and also his salary as Consul General at Shanghai, in addition to the fees of the copdesignated as unofilcial, but Mr. Wells says they were

official fees of that court. Mr. Bradford was indicted for malicasance and found guilty, the alleged offence being the retention of these very fees which were paid to Mr. Seward, it being claimed that the Consu-lar clerk was entitled to them.

TION IN THE LONG ISLAND DISTRICT. The competitive examination of applicants for the navel cadeship at Annapolis, which is in the gift of Congressman Covert, of the Long Island district, will be held at Jamaica on the 22d of next month, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning of that day.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878. THE SALE OF BONDS-SECRETARY SHERMAN IN BESPONSE TO GENERAL BUTLER'S AFFER DINNER SPEECH.

Secretary Sherman, upon being asked about the statement made by General Butler at a dunner at Boston, reported in this morning's papers, said that General Butler must have been misreported, or had

leans. The Secretary said:—

It is also not true that the people were buying four per centbonds at par at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month, for the whole amount of sales of such bonds from the 1st of December to the 1lth of April—the date of the contract—was \$6,698,000, a little over \$1,000,000 a mouth. And it is not true that I sold four and a half per cent bonds for thirty years. No such bonds are authorized. The bonds sold were four and a half per cent bonds for fifteen years, and they were not sold at interest premium in gold coin, or the equivalent of 1.02% currency, which was the market rate that day, and about the equivalent of par for four per cer bonds. The truth is that since the contract was made we are selling four per cent quads very rapidly, hav-ing sold \$1,871,150 in ten days, or at the rate of over \$5,000,000 a month; and this is one of the beneficial

spired by it. before the House Committee on Banking and Cur-rency, or withheld or concealed the recent contract with the Syndicate for the sale of four and one-half per cont bonds, or its terms, Mr. Sherman said that The committee knew very well that he is at their ser vice and will readily respond to their request without formality, and that no summons has ever been issued. He received a letter from General Ewing, setting of the contract, and previously a copy of the sai The contract embraced the sale of \$50,000,000 or bonds, of which \$10,000,000 were subscribed for the associates had the exclusive option at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month, but upon condition that the amount should be sold and paid for each month. In this respect the contract was in the same words as the previous con-\$200,000,000 were sold, and similar to all the contracts made by the government for the sale of bonds. So far from there being any concealment the contract was made and the whole negotiation was in the presence of half a dozen leading financial officers of the government, was known and recommended by leading bank-ers who were competing for the loan, was read by a number of others and has been communicated to Congress. It is just as certain to result in accumulating

THE FOUR AND A HALF PEB CENT BONDS-COPY OF THE CONTRACT BETWEEN SECRE-TARY SHERMAN AND THE SYNDICATE.

The following is a copy of the contract recently en

The following is a copy of the contract recently entered into by Secretary sherman and the Syndicate for the sale of four and a half per cent bonds;—

This agreement entered into the lith day of April, 1878, between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of the first part and Messre, August Bolmont & Co., of New York, on behalf of Messra N. M. Rethischild & Sons, of Lendon, England, and associates and themselves; Messra, J. S. Morgan & Co., of New York, on behalf of Resears. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and themselves; Messra. J. & W. Sgligman & Co., of J. Messra. Soligman Reciners, of London and themselves; Messra Morton, Bloss & Co., of New York, on behalf of Messra. Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and themselves, and the First National Bauk of the city of New York witnesseth:—

of New York winesseth:—
That the said August Belment & Co., on behalf of Messra. N. M. Roinscribt & Sons and ansociates and themeelves, heroby agree to purchase from the Secretary of the Treasury \$4,125,068 of the four and one-half per cont bonds of the United States, Issued under the acts of July 14,1870; January 20, 1871, and January 14, 1875, and that Messra. Drexel, Morgan & Co., on behalf of Messra. J. S. Morgan & Co. and themselves, agree to purchase \$1,025,000 of said bonds; and that Messra. J. & W. Seligman, & Co., on behalf of Messra. Seligman Brothers and themselves, agree to purchase \$1,025,000 of said bonds; and that Messra. Seligman Brothers and themselves, agree to purchase \$1,025,000 of said bonds, and that Messra. Morion, Bliss & Co., on bebonds, and that Messrs. Morion, Bliss & Co., on behalf of Messrs. Morion, Rose & Co. and themselves, agree to purchase \$1,625,000 of said bonds, and that the First National Bank of the city of New York agree to purchase \$1,000,000 of said bonds, making a total aggregate of \$10,000,000 of said bonds on the terms and conditions following:—

First—The bonds covered by this contract shell be said for resumption purposes.

First.—The bonds covered by this contract shell be sold for resumption purposes.

Second.—The parties of the second part shall have the exclusive right to subscribe in the same proportion to each of the subscribers for the remainder of \$0,000,000 four and one-half per cent bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the acts of Congress aforesaid, but the amount to be so subscribed shall not be less than \$5,000,000 for each and every month after the present month.

Third.—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not sell during the continuance of this contract any bonds other than such as by act of Congress may be provided to be sold for the payment of the Haliffax or Geneva award and the four per cent consols of the United States, and those only for retunding purposes, except by mutual agreement of the parties hereto.

or Geneva award and the four per cent consols of the United States, and those only for refunding purposes, except by mutual agreement of the parties hereto.

Fourth—The parties of the second part agree to pay for said four and one-half per cent bonds par and one one half per cent bonds in the states of application for delivery of said bonds in gold coin or matured United States gold coin conpour, or any of the six per cent five-twenty bonds hereto-fore called for redemption, or in United States gold coin conpour, or any of the six per cent five-twenty bonds hereto-fore called for redemption, or in United States gold certificates of depositories that have compiled with the law.

Fifth—The parties of the second part shall receive in gold coin a commission of one-half of one per cent on all bends taken by them under this contract, as allowed by the set of July 14, 1870, and shall assume and defray all expenses which may be incurred in sending bonds to-bondon or elsowhere upon their request, or by transmitting bonds, coupons or coin to the Treasury Department at Washington, including all cost of making the exchange of bonds, and shall also be charged with the cost of the preparation and issuing of the bends.

Sisth—No bonds shall be delivered to the parties of the second part or either of them until payment shall have been made in full therefor in accordance with the terms of this contract.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Messers, J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

Messers, MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Messers, MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Messers, AGUUST BELMONT & CO.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

And winnessed by Assistant United States Treasurer Thomas Hillhouse and E. G. Babcock.

The foregoing is copted from an official copy furnished by Secretary Sherman in accordance with a

The feregoing is copted from an official copy fur-nished by Scoretary Shorman in accordance with a request of the House Committee on Banking and Cur-

THE MEXICAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES. Senor Zamacona, having received his credentials as Secretary Evarts to officially inform him of the fact. when the latter will designate a time when he will scompany the Minister to the Executive Mansion, that the credentials may be presented to the President

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Indian Appropriation bill. The total amount of its items is about \$4,700,000, being some \$70,000 less than the total of the bill of last year. Th present bill is framed upon the same general basis and contains no new legislation of importance.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Voorners, (dem.) of Ind., submitted an amend-ment to the substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act reported by Mr. Ferry from the Committee on Finance on Wednesday last, striking out "October 1, 1878," as the time when United States notes should be receivable for duties on imports, so sage of this act United States notes shall be receivable in payment for the four per cent bonds now au-thorized by law te be issued, and for duties on imports."

A further amendment proposes to strike out "Octo-

ber 1, 1878," as the time after which the volume of United States notes in existence shall not be can-colled nor hoarded, and insert in lieu thereof "the passage of the act."

clause of the Specie Resumption act authorizing the retirement of eighty per cent of the United States ober 1, 1878. Ordered that the od amendments be printed.

notes, instead of on October 1, 1873. Ordered that the proposed amendments be printed.

In explanation of the amendments, Mr. Voorhees said he submitted them, not as a basis of compromise, but to improve the substitute reported by the Committee on Finance, though he preferred the bill just an it came from the House of Representatives and should vote for it in that shape.

Mr. Gornos, (dom.) of Ga., moved that the bill be made the special order for Wednesday, May 1, and gave notice that he desired to address the Senate upon the bill when it should be taken up.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., a member of the Committee on Finance, who reported the bill, said his impression was that the bill might be considered at an earlier day, and he suggested that the Senator from Georgia withdraw his motion to make the bill the Finance Committee would meet to-morrow, and he thought they might determine to take the bill up in the Senate at an early day.

Mr. GORNON then windrew his motion.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vi., chairman of the Finance Committee, said he had no idea there would be a profracted discussion on this subject. It was in the power of the Senate to take it up at any time, and he hoped the matter would go over for the present. After some further discussion the matter was laid aside.

Mr. Blains, (rep.) of We, submitted the following:—Resolved, That any radical change in our present tariff laws would, in the judgment of the Senate, be incoportune;

Resolved, That my radical change in our present tariff laws would, that my radical change in our present tariff laws would, in the judgment of the Senate, be inopportune; would needlessly derauge the business interests of the country, and would seriously retard that return to property for which all should ournestly co operate; Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, it should be the fixed policy of this government to so maintain our tariff for revenue as to afford adequate protection to American labor.

Mr. GARLAND, (dem.) of Ark., submitted the follow,

Ordered and the resolution and amonament be printed.

Mr. Mirchell, (rep.) of Oregon, called up the Senate bill extending the time to construct and complete the Northern Pacific Railroad. In explanation of the bill he spoke of the importance of completing the road, and said the nearer we approach the agministron of time and space in the transportation of merchandise the more we serve the interests of the people. He argued that the Northern Pacific Railroad would be a competing line to the Central and Union Pacific railroads, and would cheek the spirit of menopoly.

Mr. Lamar, (dem.) of Miss., also lavored the passage of the bill, and after some further discussion, at the request of Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

the calendar.

LEGAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

When the House bill to relieve the legal disabilities of omen was reached Mr. Sargent, of California, sub-nit ed the following as an amendment in the nature if a substitute.

Na person shall be excluded from practising as an attorsey and counsellor-at-law from any court of the United
tuting on account of sex.

The House bill provides that any woman who shall
been a member of the Bar of the highest court of
in. State or Territory or of the Supreme Court of
he intrict of Columbia for the space of three years,
and shall have maintained a good standing before
tech court, and who shall be a person of good moral
harath r, shall, on motion and production of such
score and matted to practise before the Supreme
purt

to United States.

The damendment were then recommitted

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The damendment were the construction

H . E OF BEPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Apr.: 23, 1878.
The SPEAKER announced that the first business i order was the disposition of the resolutions of the tion, and the first vote being taken on the motion to refer them to the Committee of the Whole it was de-feated. They were then referred, without a division, to the Judiciary Committee.

BUTLER'S PRACTIONAL CURRENCY BILL At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. BUTGER of Massachusetts, called up the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the issue of fractional currency and Treasury notes of the denomina-

Mr. Arkins, (dem.) of Tenn.—Has this bill been idered by a committee?
Mr. PHILLIPS, (rep.) of Kansas—The Committe on

Banking and Currency has ordered it to be reported

tions in regard to the fractional currency and the issue of Treasury notes were divisible. The SPEAKER replied that they were not and that

debate was out of order.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y.—That bill ought to be do. bated. It brings back the old shabby fractional cur-The bill was then defeated-yeas, 120; nays, 124.

Mr. RRAGAN, (dem.) of Toxas, moved to suspend the rules and past the River and Barbor Appropriation

Mr. Cox, of New York, made the point of order that ome items in the bill were against the constitution

in the fact that, while the constitution gave Congress in the fact that, while the constitute gave congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, it was never intended to allow Congress to appropriate millions for inconsiderable rivers and creeks.

The SPRAKER overculed the point of order on the ground that that was a question to be determined by the House itself, not by the Speaker.

Mr. SOUTHARD, (dem.) of Onlo, expressed the hope that the bill was not to be thrust through the House

Mr. Southard, the bill was not to be thrust through the House without discussion.

Mr. Cox added that it was bad practice—(loud calls to order and much confusion)—and that it could not be done without protest. The effect of the bill was to destroy constitutional limitations and to beget a log rolling system uiterly subversive of a fair legislation. The bill was read in full, differing in many respects from the bill as heretolore printed.

Mr. Cox, ot New York, renewed his point of order and suggested that if it were not sustained he would have to move an amendment to provide water for many of the rivers appropriated tor.

Mr. Kenna, (dem.) of W. Va., and Mr. Reagan, (dem.) of Texas, protested with some excitement against the remark of Mr. Cox.

The Speaker.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, also made a point of order, Mr. Southard, of Ohio, also made a point of order,

it was a question for the House and not for the Speaker.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, also made a point of order, which was overruled by the Chair, about the bill not containing a statement of the aggregate appropriations. The confusion and uprost increased to such a degree that the Speaker with much steraness of man, neg declared that not a point of business should proceed until the members resumed their seats, and a member suggested that the Rot act be read.

Mr. Rick, (dem.) of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—yeas, 33; anys, 207.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was then agreed to—yeas, 106; anys, 66, and the bill passed.

passed.

THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

It appropriates \$7,200,000, the principal items being

Missouri River, at Omaba City
Cumberland River, below Nashville.
Cumberland River, below Nashville.
Red River of the North, Minn.
Tennessee River, adove Chattanooga.
Tennessee River, below Chattanooga.
Coosa River, Go. and Ala.
Wabash River, Ind.
Duluth Harbor.
Sturgeon Bay, canal entrance.
The Unio River, Irom Pittsourg to its mouth. New Orleans Harbor.
Monongabols River, W. Va. and Pa.
Michigan City Harbor, Ind.
Oakiand Harbor, California
Fox and Wisconsin rivers.
Chicago Harbor.
St. Mary's Elver and Canai, Mich.
Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron.
Detroit River, Mich.
Tojedo Harbor, Ohio.
Raritan River, M. J.
Wharf, langing and channot at Memphis.

30,000 Canal around the casendes of the Columbia River.
Galena River and Harbor, Hi.
Mississippi River, at Vicksburg.
The Nouse River, N. U.
Currituck Sound, N. C.
Harlem River, N. Y.
Boston Harbor. Upper Mississippi, from the mouth of the lithois.

11. 41,500

The bill leaves it discretionary with the Secretary of War whether he shall have the work done by contract or by hired labor. It also appropriates \$150,000 for surveys of other rivers and harbors designated in the bill.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Cox of New York, rose to a privileged question for the purpose, as he said, of presenting a protest against the passage of the bill signed by members of the House.

Mr. Bukchakh, (rop.) of ill., inquired if the pretest would affect the bill.

The Sprakker replied that it would not.

Mr. Milas, (dem.) of Toxas, thought that it required unantinous consent to have the protest read.

The Sprakker said that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) having risen to a privileged question, had a right to have the paper road as part of his remarks. remarks.

Mr. REAGAN, of Toxas, desired the Speaker to rule the paper out as not embracing a question of privi-

Mr. Krachn, of Toxas, desired the Speaker to rule the paper out as not embracing a question of privilege.

The Spraker stated that he could not rule upon that question until the paper was read. It might contain charges against a member.

Mr. Fixler, (dem.) of Ohio—That is just what the paper does contain in substance.

Amid much contusion Mr. Butler, of Messachusetts, moved to adjourn, but the Speaker iclused to recognize him for that purpose, stating that the geniteman from New York was on the floor.

Mr. Readan, of Texas, raised the point of order that Mr. Cox had stated that his object was to protest against the passage of the bill and that how he could not insist on its being a privileged question.

The Spraker—The Chair states that the geniteman from New York (Mr. Cox) rose in his place, was recognized, stated that he rose to a question of privilege and scut forward a paper which he desires to have read. The Chair is unable to state whether it is a question of privilege until the paper is read. There was an example of this in the first session of the Thirty minh Congress when James Brooks, on the part of the comocratic side of the House, catered at length on the journal a protest against the coeduct of the Clerk as to the manner in which he made out the roll.

Mr. Garriello, (rep.) of Ohio—Was the question

Mr. GARVIELD, (rep.) of Ohio-Was the question Mr. GARVELD, (rep.) of Ohlo—Was the question raised then?
The SPEAKER—The question was raised and the Clerk rotused to receive the protest, but it was read and is upon the record. The gentleman from New York is entitled to be heard and he sends this paper to be read as part of his remarks, as he has a right.

Mr. BUTLER—I rise to a parliamentary inquiry and that is, Has any man a right to the floor on a question of privilege so as to prevent the House from adjourning?

of privilege so as to prevent the House from adjourning?

The Speaker—The gentleman from New York is on the floor and no decines to yield.

Mr. Butler—Then he can keep us here forever,
Mr. Readan—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Butler—Pending the appeal, I move that the House adjourn. The gentleman is not on the floor new.

Mr. Springer, (dem.) of III.—The Chair has not yet ruled on the point of order, "Cries of "Regular Order.")

The Syraker—The Chair did rule that the gentleman from New York had a right of rising to a privileged question to have that paper read as part of his romarks, and from that decision the gentleman from Texas appeals.

Mr. Calmistra, (dom.) of Ky., moved to lay the ap-Mr. Carnishs, (dom.) of Ky., moved to lay the ap

Texas appeals.

Mr. Carliste, (dom.) of Ky., moved to lay the sppeni on the table.

By this time nearly overy member was on his feet, rising to points of order or propounding parliamentary inquiries. After some time consumed in obtaining order the Speaker requested Mr. Butler to withdraw his motion to adjourn, so that the House might vote upon the appeal.

Mr. Bereis, (dem.) of N. Y., raised the point of order that his colleague (Mr. Cox) having the foor it was not competent for the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Roagan) to appeal from the decision of the Chair in order a flow another gentleman to move to adjourn. The Speaker.—The Chair thinks that an appeal is in order, and pending that, a motion to adjourn is in order, but the Chair asks the gentleman from Massachusettid (Mr. Butler) hot to press that motion.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cex, of New York, to act in that capacity, which was the signal for a general laugh and over the house. The tellers reported 121 votes in the affirmative and 84 in the negative, and the year and hays being ordered, the House, by a vote of 119 to 101, at twenty minutes to five o'clock, adjourned.

TEXT OF MR. COX'S FROTEST.

House, by a vote of 119 to 101, at twenty minutes to five o'clock, adjourned.

TEXT OF MR. COX'S PROTEST.

The following is the protest which Mr. Cox pesented, signed by twenty-eight members:—

The undersigned members of the Porty-fifth Congress protest against the passage of the substitute reported by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, to House offit 4,236, making appropriations for tithe construction, repair, proservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes for the following reasons:—

First.—The bill centains appropriations to the amount of \$7,203,700, and is of such large amount that the rules of this House should not be suspended to facilitate its passage without debate and consideration.

Scound—All our rules, and especially rule 121, specially applicable to appropriations for works of internal improve-

against the infraction of so salutary a rule in abili where the tenency is to combine for general spointion upon the Treasury.

Third—The right of the House of Representatives to consider appropriations in committee of the whole House, or at ideast in the itome itself, should be accredily protected. This suspension of the rule describes this House of our traditional privilege and thus encourages similar raids upon the Treasury to gratily local interests.

Fourth—The eighth section of the Brat article of the constitution to "regulate commerce among the several time of the several protects. The similar raids upon the Treasury to gratily local interests.

Fourth—The eighth section of the Brat article of the constitution to "regulate commerce among the several this interests. It is until the very authority under which our legislation is conducted delied by a bill of this nature, which appropriates money for improvement of rivers located whelly within one particular state and of no p

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
G. S. FORT,
W. A. J. SPARKS,
JACOB TURNEY,
HENRY J. NEAL,
MILES GARDNER,
THOMAS M. BROWNE,
MILTON S. ROBINSON,
MILTON S. ROBINSON,
MILTON S. A. CHANDLER,
WILLIAM S. STENGER,
A. V. RICE,
H. NRY L. DICKEY,
A. D. HAMILTON,
G. JOHN-ELLIS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878.

The following order was entered in the United States Supreme Court to-day:—

There having been an Associate Justice of this Court appointed since the commencement of this term it is ordered that the following allotment be made of Cnief Justice and Associate Justices of said Court smong circuits, agreeably to act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that such allotment be calcred on record, viz.:—

For the First Circuit Court, Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice; for the Second Circuit Court, Ward Hunt, Associate Justice; for the Tourth Circuit, Morrison R. Watte, Chief Justice; for the Firth Circuit, Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice; for the Sixth Circuit, Namley, Associate Justice; for the Sixth Circuit, Namley, Associate Justice; for the Sixth Circuit, Sonah H. Swayne, Associate Justice; for the Sixth Circuit, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice,

JAMES LICK.

UNVEILING A MONUMENT IN HONOR OF THE WEALTHY CALIFORNIAN.

FREDERICESSORG, Pa., April 22, 1878. In this quiet country place in the beautiful Lebanon Valley, about one hundred and fifty miles west of New York, James Lick, the deceased California millionnatre, was born, August 15, 1796. To-day, in accord-

matre, was born, August 15, 1796. To-day, in accordance with a provision of his will setting aside \$20,000, a magnificent Scotch grantte monument, thrity-eight feet high, was unveiled in Cedar Hill Cemetery and dedicated to his memory, and the little village was crowded by thousands, who came from all sections of the State to witness the ceremonial.

Herbert Commandery, Knights Templara, of Lebanos, had the dedication in thearge, under the direction of Goionel Gobin as master of caremonica. They were accompanied by the Perseverence Band, of Lobanon. After a few addresses reviewing the lite and character of the deceased millionnaire the Knights Templars formed a hollow square and, at the word of command, the bugles sounded and the monument, with its nine statues was unveiled amid the applause of the thousands who had congregated. On the four sides of the base of the monument are statuss commemorative of events in the history of the Lick family. There are figures representing Fatth, hope and Charity; a Continental soldier in full accouragements, and surmounting all is a colossal Goddess of Liberty.

RAIDERS IN MEXICO.

RAIDERS IN MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 22, 1878. A despatch from Laredo says the raiding Indians have returned into Mexico, where they are being pursued by Mexican troops, who may possibly overtake them before they reach the Santa Rosa Mountains. Nine men were killed in the vicinity of Laredo and 400 horses curried ch. JOHN NORTON'S FATE.

THOMAS GOGGINS HELD ON A CHARGE OF BEING ACCESSORY TO HIS DEATH-THE AU-TOPSY.

Thomas Goggins, a waiter in the Albemarie Hotel.

was in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of assaulting John S. Norton, the actor, dramatist and elecutionist, and who on Satur-day night terminated his existence in the cell of the marks found upon his person, but that these injuries were sufficient to cause death there seemed grounds to doubt. At the examination held yesterday morning no effort was made to withdraw the voil of privacy cumstances of his life necessarily outruded themselves during the course of the police court inquiry. Norhis being turned from the pursuit of a profession be attendant of the social reunions of the Order of Elks, and several of his recitations there

seemed well fitted to excel in. He was a frequent attondant of the social reunions of the Order of Elks, and several of his recitations there are very favorably remembered by those who heard thom. Of late, however, his unfortunate procinities led him to excesses which, it is thought, may have hastened, if not caused, his death. Outside of what incidentially transpired with regard to poor Norton's babits the Court confined its inquiries to the circumstances proceeding his arrest and death.

NORTON'S ASSAILANT.

George F. Daniels, of No. 106 West Twenty-sixth street, stated that on Saturday afternoon, while standing in front of his piace of business, he saw a couple of imen engaged in a struggle pipon the sides with some doors away. One was Norton; the other was the prisoner Goggins. He drew near the scene of the affray and aw Goggins strike the other in the face several times and otherwise abuse him. Norton did not return the blows. He seemed somewhat stupeded, and without resisting called for help. The witness then saw an officer appear, who separated the men and took them both into custedy.

A colored man, Alexander Bruwn, who resides at No. 131 West Twenty-rixth street, also witnessed the difficulty. What brought the men tegether in conflict he was unable to say. His attention, however, was specify called to them by Norton crying out "Help!" and "Murder!" at the top of his voice. Goggins was then apart from Norton, out, as the latter called aloud, he rushed upon him, struck him upon the head and felled him to the stoop. The prostrate man struggled to creep away from the blows which his assailant still struck at him. He caught hold of the rollings, strove to drag himself to his leet, but sunk sgain before the violence of the other's attack. All this time he kept calling for help, but without drawing assistance or causing into assailant to relean. Fully twelve blows were delivered, which brought Norton to his kneet, as the could with difficulty rescrate does. As he foll he caught bid of the stoop rating and his

THE PYRAMID OF GIZEH.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild, of the Union Congregational Church, Brooklyn, delivered a lecture last night in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church entitled the "Stone Miracle and 1882." The speaker told of the marvels of the Pyramid of Gizeh, which he considered the miracle of the ages and thinks holds all the secrets of the universe locked up in its stony recesses. The passage leading into the contre of the pyramid bends in a V-shaped manner, being just 2,240 inches long. At the end of the V there is a large nail or gallery going directly to the centre of the pyramid. This is just 1882 inches long, and the speaker supposed them to represent years from the birth of Christ. From the top of this gallery a passage filty-turee inches long leads to a contrai hall, where there is a mysterious stone coffer. The lecture thought the 1882 years indicated the ages that have passed and that at the end of that time will come a tremendous struggle of nations such as the world has never yearsen. This struggle is represented by the narrow passage fifty-three inches long, which, according to the speaker, in dicates fifty-three years of war from 1882 to 1935. The end of the passage was marked by a portculis ever writch was an olive leaf. This indicated the age of universal peace and liberty which is to come at that time.

LOTOS LADIES DAY.

The usual monthly "Ladies' Day" of the Lotos Club occurred yesterday afternoon. The programme of the entertainment was one of the best and most The first number of the programme was a violin solo by Carl Worner. Mr. A. E. Stoddard then sung "The by Carl Worner. Mr. A. E. Stoddard then sung "The Baims," being followed by Miss May Moss, who gave "The Resebush." B. L. Farreon, the suther, then read an introduction to his novel of "Bread and Cheese and Kisses." The singing by Miss Salike Reber of Arditi's "Tarantillo" was well received. This was followed by the "thondo dos Lutins," executed on the violin by Mr. R. Arnold. Dr. and Mrs. Hills then sang "Jamie," being followed by the clocutionist A. P. Burbank in a "Dundreary" conversation. "A Creelo Lover's Song," by Mr. Hill, was the next number. Then Harrison Millard sang his "When the Flowing Tide Comes in." Mr. F. C. P. Robinson followed in a recital of "The Vagabonds," after which came the duet "Wanderer's Night Song," by Dr. and Mrs. Hills, and the solo "If Thou Couldst Know," by Mrs. Bouvier. Finally Mr. McNuity recited "An Irish Story," and Miss Reber gave a parting song.

TRICKS THAT WERE VAIN.

RAID ON A CHINESE GAMBLING HOUSE—THEIR

LITTLE GAMES-SCENE IN THE TOMBS. There appeared yesterday morning belore Judge Sturray, in the Tembe Police Court, twenty-sight subjects of the Flowery Kingdom in every stage of Squalor. They were prisoners, brought in by Detectives Titus and Wade, of the Fourteenth present, and were charged with gambling. The arrest had evidently created quite a sensation among the almond-eyed residents of

quite a sensation among the almond-syed residents of New York, for they filled the court room to overflowing and eagerly watched every stage of the proceedings. Juage Murray discharged twenty-four of the princers for want of sufficient evicates against them, but he held in default of \$1,000 bail for trial Ah Lee, the desier; Ah Sieo, the fibancial agent, and Ah Moo, the banker of the concern, while An Fou was held in default of \$1,000 bail for examination. Ah Fou claimed to have been merely a looker-on, but the default of \$1,000 bail for examination. Ah Fou claimed to have been merely a looker-on, but the detectives said he was the proprietor of the place, Judge Murray gave him the benefit of the doubt and committed him for further examination. Ah Lee said that he lived at No. 429 Ganal street and had no employment. Ah Sicu said he was a laundry man and lived at Belleville, N. J. Ah Mou called himself a "cookee" of No. 13 Mott street.

The detectives hed long suspected that the premises No. 13 Mott street were used as a gambling house, and Sunday night they unde a raid on the place. The front part of the house is ostensibly a laundry, tea store and retail abop for articles of Chinese use. The rear room, right back of the store, is where the gambling was carried on. The twenty-eight prisoners were found there and meekly submitted to their fate. A lot of curious gambling implements were found there and meekly submitted to their fate. A lot of curious gambling implements were contacted by the poince. There were several thousand chinese coins known at "cash" of the value of one mil each, livey were of brass and about the size of atwenty-cent piece, with a square hole in the middle for the benealt of the Chinese millionnaires, who in this way can carry their wealth on a string and hang it up it occasion requires. Twenty dollars in United States currency and several Mexican dollars in two pointed sticks, about cighteen inches long, several packs of Chinese playing cards and some Chinese dominous made out of pieces of

BLUMENSTOCK'S SUICIDE.

Detective Roche, of the Third precinct, Brooklyn investigated the case of the suicise, Philip Biumen-stock, the tin merchant, yesterday, and found on the

I hope nobedy will be blamed. I have taken my life.
PHILIP BLUNENSTOCK.

STATE CAPITAL

A Request to New York's Congressmen and Senators.

PRESERVE CENTRAL PARK.

Subpænas for Witnesses in the Holahan Bribery Matter.

POLICE PENSIONERS.

ALBANY, April 22, 1878. In the Senate te-night Senator Harris reported the Supply bill, which had come up from the Assembly with several amendments, and it was made a spe

Senator Goodwin's bill to compel the separate con finement of prisoners in county prisons and common eloquently on the ground originally taken by him, that the promisenous herding of prisoners tends to degrade the class inexperienced in vice and vile associations. The obvious opposite argument, that solitary confinement, always cruel, is frequently even more deleterious than imprisonment en masse was advanced by Senators Harris and Hughes. The question of the expense of so reconstructing jails and prisons as to enable the purpose of the bill to be effected also entered into the discussion, which was not final.

THE RESUMPTION ACT. ings of the electors of the town of Hermon, St. Lawrence county.

resolutions:-

CANAL APPRAISER. devolve the duties on the Superintendent of Public Works was debated this evening in the Assembly, and after a remonstrance from Mr. Hepburn, of St. Law-ronce, who cited statistics to show the economical re-sults of the Appraiser's administration, was reported by the Committee of the Whole for future considera-tion.

In the Assembly to-night Mr. Galvin's extraordinary bill "To regulate the practice of deathstry in this State," by making it unlawfut for any one to practice it unless he shall have received a diploma from a dental or medical college or from the State Dental Scoolty or from the district dental society of his district received rough usage. Although the bill proposed to exempt dentists engaged continuously in practice since January I, 1860, and also dentists practising before 1880, it was at last, on the motion of Mr. Alvord, consigned to the Committee on General Laws, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

Cause.

CENTRAL PARK MUST HE KEPT SACRED.

The Public Parks Protective Association of Now York city have sent to the Legislature a strong protest against the proposition to run one of the elevated roads either through or beside the Central Park, stating that the structures of the clevated railways are not sightly, and that the noise of passing trains will not only incommode invalids who resort to the Park, but will also frighten the horses and render accidents more likely to occur, and thus provens porsons from resorting to the Park.

SUNMONES TO ALBANY.

der accidents more likely to occur, and thus provens persons from reserving to the Park.

SUMENIES TO ALBAY.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections have summoned the following, among other witnesses; to appear and teasify in accordance with the resolution which drights the committee to meeting the whether bribery was resorted to or attempted to precure either the passage or the defeat of the Hoghan Excise bill:—Colonel C. Mak Leoser, Pressident of the Brewers and Maltisters' Association; Joseph Kuntz and Sheridan Shook, members of the Executive Committee of the Brewers and Maltisters' Association; Colonel John Tracey, counsel to the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society; ex-Judge A. G. Dittenbooffer, counsel to the Brewers and Maltisters' Association; Edward Phelps, Colonel Ward and all the other officers of the Liquor Dealers' Association. Sorgeani-at-Arms Our lott here for Now York on the twenty minutes to three train this afternoon with a large number of subposas for these and other persons.

BILLY PASSAU.

Among the bills passed in the Assembly to-night were the following:For the prevention of fires in the city of New Yors
by requiring hose to be kept where there are eleva-

For the prevention of fires in the city of New Yors by requiring hore to be kept where there are elevators operated by steam power.

"To create a police pension fund for retired and disabled policemen in New York." This bill was amended so as to require the Commissioners to make annual reports of the condition of the fund and also so as to allow whatever service a policeman may have given to the United States army in the late war to be Gredited to him if he left the police to serve in the army and is reinstate. In the police force.

Amending the act conferring on boards of supervision relative to school district property sales.

Transferring a portion of the Cheming Canal to the city of Elmira.

PUNDS OF DEFUNCT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Hepburn introduced a bill amending the act to incorporate life and licalit insurance companies. It provides that the Superintendent of Insurance may utstribute the funds on acposit with him by companies which have gone out of existence. Mr. Hepburn said the bill had been drawn by himself and the Atterney General, and met with the approval of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Mr. Thatin's CONCURRENT PURISHICTION MILL.

Mr. Thatin's hill, which has already passed the Assembly, was to night ordered to a third reading in the Sonate, conferring upon Courts of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer concurrent jurisdiction with the Cours of Common Pleas to cancel judgments entered on foricited recognizances.

or common rees to cancer Judgments coared on for icited recognizances.

POLICE JUSTICE QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. Goebel introduced a bill providing that police justices of New York must be residents of that city and have five years' practice as lawyers, the justices to have power to perform the marriage ceremony.

THE PENITENT THIEF.

Several months have passed since William H. Pige, of No. 98 Park avenue, lost a quantity of clothing and valuables at the bands of a burglar. other day Mr. Pine received a communication from James Hughes, who was lying at the time in a Jersey City hospital, and whose quickened conscience had impelled him to divulge the story of the theft and the disposition of the property. This communication brought Mr. Pine to the heapital, where he town the pentient invalid, who, crossing the terry, conducted him to a pawabroker's shop in Chatham street, where he said he had pledged the stolen goods for the sum of \$3S. This amount the gentieman who just the property did not object to paying for its restoration, and he invalided James Hughes with the money. James went into the place, which Mr. Pine waited in his carriage at the door. The moments lengthened, but James came not, and whon fully half an hour had passed Mr. Pine learned that the pentient had gone in at the Chatham afreet entrance and gone out at the William street door with the \$3S, pawn tickets and all. Hughes, however, was yenter-day arrested and taken to court, but remanded for jurther examination.

"THE LIE DIRECT."

During the progress of the suit of Alexander Stobe against the Mayor and Common Council of Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, Patrick Londregan, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, was called to rebuttal, Ex-Attorney General Grichrist, one of the counsel for the city. ney General Gilchrist, one of the counsel for the city, asked the witness a question based on a false assumption, and John C. Besson, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, rising, shouted at Mr. Gilchrist, "I object, sir; if you can't deceive the witness without lyies don't deceive him at all."

Mr. Gilchrist, toraing on Connsellor Besson, retorted "You are an importance little scoundre."

Besson—"Ha! ha! That's all right, sir."

Gilchrist—"If for trath were known about you, sir, you wouldn't feel at all Battered. You are a contemptible little blackguard."

Judge Knapp here put an end to the discussion and the case proceeded.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Beard of Aldermen, beld yesterday afternoon, Prendent Pisher in the chair, a veto message was received from the Mayor disapproving the resolution of the Common Council regulating the sale and storing of combustible fireworks in the city. No change in the existing law is required. From the Chief Engineer of the Board of City Works a report was read stating that the construction of a depressed railroad on Atlantic avenue, went of Flatbush avenue, would necessitate a change in the water pipes and sewers, which could be made for \$175,090.